

TOP SECRET

5 January 1963

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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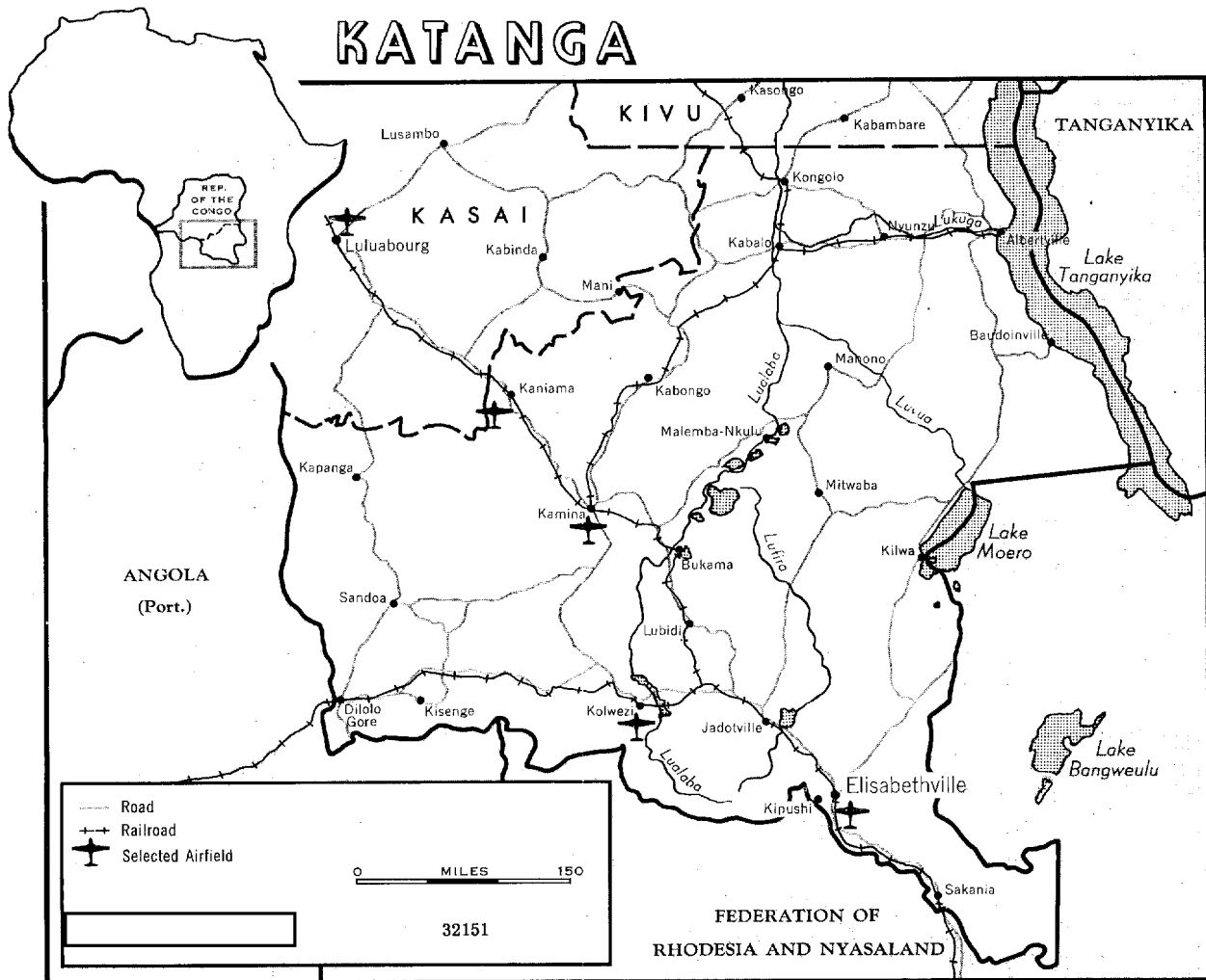
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*Congo: UN forces have halted just beyond Jadotville to regroup and await further orders from New York.]

[The Indian brigadier whose troops occupy Jadotville says his forward patrols have secured the important road junction 20 miles northwest of the city and will proceed no further without express orders from U Thant. The halt at Jadotville will allow the UN force to consolidate its extended position and bring up supplies and reinforcements.]

[U Thant--acutely embarrassed by apparent loss of control over his field commanders--has sent Under Secretary Ralph Bunche to the Congo. Before leaving New York, Bunche said he would speedily re-establish New York's control over Congo military operations.]

[Bunche said on 3 January that within two weeks the UN will have the capability to move on Tshombé's last stronghold in Kolwezi. He believes this will allow Tshombé sufficient time to prove his sincerity by implementing the reconciliation plan. If New York approves, the Indian commander plans to regroup his forces at Kamina and march south on Kolwezi, in the belief that this approach might save the large Lualaba bridge and powerhouses from destruction.]

[Union Miniere (UMHK) installations have apparently suffered little damage to date beyond the cutting of powerlines. UMHK officials reported on 4 January, however, that Katangan gendarmes had occupied the four major powerhouses in south Katanga. An Indian company pushing toward the two powerhouses east of Jadotville has been stalled at a demolished bridge.]

*USSR: Khrushchev's decision to attend the East German party congress, which convenes on 15 January, probably was motivated primarily by his desire to use this forum to carry forward his offensive against the Chinese Communists.

Since the Soviet leaders are now preoccupied with dealing with the disarray in the Communist world, it is unlikely that Khrushchev will announce any new threats or major proposals on the German and Berlin questions or press for early negotiations with the West. Khrushchev probably will confine himself to reaffirming his proposal for replacing the "occupation regime" in West Berlin with some form of UN authority which would allow Western forces to remain "temporarily" under the UN flag.

In view of increasingly open attacks on the Chinese at four Communist party congresses in the past two months and Peiping's uncompromising replies, Khrushchev can be expected to deliver an authoritative restatement of Soviet views on the main issues in dispute and to present these positions as the standard of orthodoxy for the entire Communist movement. Because of Khrushchev's decision to come to the congress, the party chiefs from Eastern Europe probably will attend.

There has been no announcement so far of a Chinese delegation. Peiping was represented at the four earlier congresses by secondary figures. The Chinese on 4 January broadcast their fourth extended commentary in the past month condemning "revisionism" in the international Communist movement.

The presence of Khrushchev and satellite leaders would give sanction to any changes made in top East German party personnel. Such changes would set the stage for Ulbricht's eventual relinquishment of his leadership in an effort to enhance the image of the East German regime. [REDACTED]

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South Korea: Former President Yun Po-sun and other leading politicians of the previous civilian regime are forming a party to oppose the government party in the elections scheduled for next spring. The ground rules for political activity imposed by the military junta make it extremely difficult for a significant opposition party to develop.

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West Germany: [The US Embassy at Bonn indicates that German reaction to the Nassau agreement is one of caution. The Germans are afraid that they and other "lesser" members of NATO may be permanently relegated to an inferior role within the alliance. The embassy states, however, that the agreement has aroused some hope that the US is now firmly committed to developing a genuine multilateral nuclear force in NATO.]

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The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

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